

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF

BY SENATOR BACON, IN SATURDAY EVENING POST.

In neither case were the differences between Democratic Senators as to the rates of duty on rough lumber, hides and iron ore on the line between a protective duty on the one side and a revenue duty on the other side. The highest rate of duty voted for by any Democratic Senator on either of these three articles was below the rate which could be claimed by any one as a protective rate. It was in each case a legitimate difference in judgment as to the imposition of a revenue rate of duty on the one side or the admission of the article free of duty on the other side. In these legitimate differences no question of a protective duty is involved.

Voting against legitimate revenue duties yielding proper and needed revenues could not be defended by Senators who thus regarded them, on the ground that while thus legitimate these duties were, nevertheless, obnoxious because supported by Republican Senators.

In the case of rough lumber the highest rate of duty voted for by any Democratic Senator was about eight per cent ad valorem, while other Democratic Senators voted to put it on the free list.

In the case of hides some Democratic Senators voted for the duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem, while other Democratic Senators voted to put them on the free list, and upon iron ore some Democratic Senators voted for a duty of ten per cent ad valorem, while other Democratic Senators voted to put it on the free list.

All of these highest rates voted for on either of these articles were moderate revenue rates. They stand in strong contrast with the extreme protective duties found throughout the law as enacted—such as one hundred and sixty-five per cent ad valorem on blankets; flannels for under wear, one hundred and forty-three per cent ad valorem; wearing apparel, eighty per cent ad valorem, and so on in cases of innumerable articles of common necessity, the rates upon which can only be justly characterized as ruthless extortion.

The opponents of protective duties consistently differ in determining what particular rates of duty shall be fixed, so long as they are each revenue rates, or in determining, further, whether the articles for special reasons shall be placed on the free list. Such differences are in harmony with the celebrated Walker report of 1845.

Since the adjournment of Congress some who are more distressed by the low revenue tariff of eight or ten per cent on rough lumber or iron ore than they are concerned about the protective tariff of one hundred and sixty-five per cent on blankets, and a thousand other rates of like character, have, in criticizing the votes of Democratic Senators, inquired where the record is upon which Democrats may hereafter ask the votes of the people.

To such persons, whom it would be charitable to designate as ill-informed, it might be replied that, during the long weary summer months, when others who now make this inquiry were perhaps engaged in more leisurely and gainful pastimes, the Democratic Senators were day and night striving to their utmost, as shown not only by their utterance in debate, but by their votes, to relieve the people from the burden of the grievous taxation found in increased prices upon the articles which were embraced in the one hundred and forty year-and-nay votes taken and recorded in the Senate, as herein set forth, and upon the thousands of other articles of like character. And it might be further said that these articles constitute the great mass of articles of every-day use by the people, including articles of necessity, arti-

cles of comfort and articles of reasonable indulgence. Such inquirers will find upon unprejudiced examination that within the subjects dealt with in these one hundred propositions disposed of by these one hundred and forty year-and-nay votes are included the raiment and food of the people, the furnishings that make the comforts and modest elegancies of their homes, the appliances with which the merchants and other business and professional men conduct their business, the machines and the tools and the implements of the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, as well as the moderate, but innumerable articles required by the great army of salaried men and men of small incomes for the comfort and well being of their families.

The articles embraced in these one hundred and forty propositions constitute the essential things in the life of the people, to procure which makes up the well nigh intolerable expense in their daily living. It was from the burden of this increased cost in this wide range of articles that the Democratic Senators strove unceasingly to relieve the consuming American public.

The writer of this article is entirely familiar with the tariff debates in Congress pending the discussions both of the Wilson and the Dingley bills, and with the debate on the Payne-Aldrich bill as well. Such parts of these debates as he did not personally hear he has in the past carefully read; and he takes occasion to say that, leaving out of the estimate such part as he himself bore, the tariff debate in the recent extra session of Congress, in which the Democrats in the Senate and House bore their full and equal part, was, in the thorough and analytical discussion of the principles of tariff taxation and of the raising of revenues for the support of the Government, fully the equal if not the superior, of the tariff debates on either of the former occasions. For the correctness of this estimate he confidently challenges the judgment of any competent and impartial person who will undertake carefully to make the comparison.

Conductor Saves Tot's Life.

Conductor L. D. Combs, of the Coal & Coke Railway earned the right to a Carnegie Hero medal when last Friday just as train No. 2, northbound, was leaving Leiter, he saw framed in the doorway of the home of a section hand named Exeline, a little tot, not more than two or three old, whose whole body was enveloped in flames.

Leaping from his train despite the fact it was leaving Leiter, he dashed into the yard, fought off a vicious dog that tried to bite him, put out the flames with his bare hands and caught the train before it left Leiter behind. Passengers on the train were witnesses of Combs' heroism and watched with eager interest his dual performance of fighting a vicious dog and saving the little one's life, as well as of making his train before it left him behind. The parents of the little one left the child alone while they called on a neighbor.—Randolph Enterprise.

Fenton Cashier of Durbin Bank.

Leroy Fenton, who has for several years been the general bookkeeper for the Davis Trust Company, has been tendered and has accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Durbin, succeeding John L. Fish, of Davis, who, it is understood has accepted a position in a Cincinnati bank. In Mr. Fenton, the Bank of Durbin, has secured a thoroughly competent, conscientious and upright official.—Randolph Enterprise.

Dr. T. G. Cook, wife and little daughter, of Academy, left on No. 15 last Tuesday night for Lewisburg, Tenn., where they will make their future home. A more genial climate was the doctor's chief motive in this change of residence. We wish them well in their new home.—W. Va. News.

COMPANY I, 25TH VIRGINIA.

BY HUGH F. McLAUGHLIN.

D. A. Stofer, Captain survived the war.
J. H. McLaughlin, 1st Lieut. wounded at Shepherd Tavern, died at Winchester.
B. B. Boon, 2nd Lieut., survived the war.
W. H. Carpenter 1st Sergeant, died after the war.
Joe Johnson 2nd Sergt. died of disease, 1863.
Michal Moore, 3rd Sergt. died of disease 1861.
C. S. Gammon, 4th Sergt. served through the war.
George Burr, 1st Corporal, died at Mobile, Ala., on exchange.
Pat Maecher 2nd corporal, killed at second battle Manassas, 1862.
Enos Lyon 3rd corporal, survived the war, lives at Staunton
H. P. McLaughlin, 4th corporal still living.

PRIVATES.

Angus, Timolian discharged '63.
Alderman, A. C. died in Elmira prison 1864.
Akers, J. H. lost at Gettysburg, 1863.
Arbogast, Daniel, died at McCutcheon, of fever, 1861.
Burr, Frederick died at Gordansville, 1862.
Burr, Wm. survived the war, now dead.
Brady, James died of wounds received at Cross Keys, 1862.
Corbett, Mustoe survived the war is still living.
Cleek, Peter L. survived the war, still living.
Cash, George H. deserted.
Cole, Wm. wounded at second battle Manassas, still living.
Eagan, Charles survived the war went west.
Ervine, W H survived the war, dead.
Friel, M A survived the war, Grandfield, John survived the war, went west.
Griffin M P. killed at Sharpsburg 1862.
Grimes, Peter deserted.
Gammon, W. T. survived the war, went west, dead.
Hannah, Robert survived the war, went west, dead.
Hannah, Joseph, survived the war, died in Webster county.
Helmick, George A. survived, lives in Upshur county.
Hogsett, W R survived the war, died in Rockbridge county.
Herold, C B survived the war went south.
Herold, B F died of fever at home, 1861.
Haines, J B died at Elmira prison, of pneumonia, 1864.
Hamilton, A G died of smallpox at Ft. Delaware, 1864.
Jordan, Joe died of wounds received at Gettysburg, 1863.
Moore, Davis died at Elmira prison of scurvy, 1864.
Mitchel, Sylvester killed 2nd battle Manassas, 1862.
Mathews, J W survived, lives in Greenbrier county.
Marant, Pat deserted, 1862.
Piles, John deserted 1861.
Piles, Wm L died of fever, 1861.
Pence, deserted 1861.
Riley, Asa W survived the war, went west.
Swadley, Jas. died at Elmira prison of pneumonia, 1864.
Seebert, Lanty S died at Elmira prison of pneumonia, 1864.
Slavin, W W survived the war, lives near Greenbank.
Sivey, Cain H served through the war, dead.
Shannan, Michael wounded at McDowell, still living.
Shannan, James survived the war, lives in Randolph Co.
Smith, James survived, lives in Alleghany county.
Simmons, Chesly A survived the war, lives in Randolph Co.
Shrader, B F lost an arm at Sharpsburg, died at Staunton.
Yarner, David A. killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Weaver, R. L. survived war.
Weaver, C W survived the war.
Ware, Eugene died of fever '62.
Ware, Wm T lives in Randolph.
Ware George lost at second battle Manassas, 1862.
Willihan, Michael lost an arm at

Gettysburg, living.
Willihan, Pat killed at Sharpsburg, 1862.
Waugh, Levi survived the war, living at Marlinton.

BY JOHN L. KENNISON

The following is a roster of Captain A. J. Ware's company F, 11th Virginia Cavalry, from Pocahontas county.
Beard, E L
Beard, W. W.
Beard, John G.
Beard, J. Moffett
Burns, James A
Cochran, Clark
Cochran, George
Callis, James
Edmiston, Matthew
Edmiston, Richard
Edmiston, Andrew
Kennison, John
Kennison, D. C.
McNeal, Andrew
Price, Woods
Price, Andrew
Poage Moffett
Wooddell, Clark

The Southern Crosses of Honor have been received for the Veterans who filled out the blanks. There was some delay caused by the firm who has the contract for making them. There are certain days for the bestowal of the Crosses—Memorial or Decoration Day, the Birthdays of President Jefferson Davis and Gen. Robert E. Lee—June 3rd and January 19, and one commemorative day between July 1st and January 19th, to be selected by each state in convention assembled. The presentation shall be accompanied with such ceremonies as will give proper dignity to the occasion. As the 19th of January had passed before the crosses were received we hope our State President will give us a special day for the bestowal of the Southern Cross of Honor. The date will be published in the Times, also the place of meeting when definitely known.
Very truly yours,
The Pocahontas County Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Explains Action of Halley Comet.

Astronomer Frank E. Seagrave, who computed the time when Halley's comet would make a return in comparatively close proximity to the earth, told what mankind will see when the visitor gets within the range of the human vision.
The comet is within telescopic range now and drawing nearer the earth at a speed which would make the velocity of a cannon ball seem a snail's pace.
"The earth," said Mr. Seagrave, "will pass through the tail of the comet on May 19 next. At about 9:30 on the evening of May 18 the comet will be at a place in the heavens which will make it appear from the daylight side of this planet as if just going into the sun's disc. Then the comet will sweep in transit across the face of the sun. The transit will be visible on this continent, however.
This will be one of the most interesting celestial events which astronomers ever had a chance to watch.
"The tail of the comet, streaming out toward us, will be a sight to be always remembered. The tail of the comet will look to us like a superb starting aurora. If the tail is 10,000 miles broad it will sweep over practically half of our sky."
When the earth rushes through the tail of the comet the sphere we inhabit will sustain a shower of star dust. This earth is likely to pick up a vast quantity of the comet's material. But the dust will settle imperceptibly down through the atmosphere. Perhaps it may cause electrical disturbances.

Wm. J. Pritchard, of Frost, was circulating among his many friends in this neighborhood this week.—Miss Nellie Butler has returned to Marlinton after spending some time with friends and relatives in Burnsville.—Bath Enterprise.

Greenbank District Teacher's Reading Circle.

PROGRAMME.

The next reading circle meeting will convene at Durbin on Saturday February 12.
Opening Song—America.
Address of welcome—C. F. Hull
Recitation, School Master's Guest—H. M. Doddrell.
Moral Training in School—Mr. Murphy.
Wholesome Reading for Pupils and how Selected—Miss Johnson.
Number Work—Miss Murphy.
How to teach Geography—Samuel Spencer.
How to teach History, its value—Miss Rightmire.
Patriotism in our Schools, How best taught—Mr. Brady.
How to Teach Reading—Mrs. Lockridge.
Oration, Life of Lincoln—H. M. Doddrell.
Soils: a Paper—G. B. Lanham.
Story Telling: Paper—Miss Smith.
The Bible in School—T. R. Smith.

ROUND TABLE.

Detention of pupils during recess.
How to deal with unruly pupils.
Teacher's attitude on the prohibition question.
The last meeting of the Reading Circle which convened here on the 15th inst, was attended by a goodly number of teachers, and the interest and enthusiasm manifested in the work were very gratifying, indeed.
Not all the teachers of the district, however, were present, for causes not known to the committee; but as the weather was very inclement the teachers in Greenbank and Arbovale vicinities did not attend. All other sections of the district were represented save the town of Cass. It is the duty of teachers to encourage educational meetings and enterprises designed to awaken and arouse an interest in the teaching profession; and such encouragement can not be more forcibly manifested than through the teacher's assistance and presence at these meetings.

Nothing indicates the awakened interests among teachers in behalf of better work more than the increasing numbers who attend our institutes and other meetings. Our last meeting here was a decided success, and it is hoped that the seventeen teachers who were present and participated in the discussions will not only come to our next meeting but will bring other teachers and those interested in education along and help make the day one of interest and instruction.
Also, on the evening of the 12th at 8 o'clock p. m., at the City Hall, there will be given a dramatic play—"Jumbo Jim," duration one-hour, by selected home talent; after which refreshments will be served in the interest of Durbin school. Let every teacher and other interested be present on Lincoln's birthday and help commemorate the birth of this great American.

COMMITTEE.

Railway Mail Clerks Wanted

The Government pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200 and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.
Uncle Sam will hold examinations throughout the country for Railway mail clerks, Custom house clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Department clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in city or country can get instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction 379 Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale.

One acre lot; Substantial and comfortable five room cottage. Barn and other convenient out-buildings. Located at Lobelia, W. Va. For further particulars address, R. F. Henry, Alderson, West Va.

Reading Circle.

The Little Levels Reading Circle convened at Academy January 15, 1910, at 1.15 p. m., with Supt. Grimes as chairman pro tem.

The meeting was opened by song No. 6, Brewers Collection of Popular Songs. Those present were: Mrs. Verdie Marn, Mrs. Rella F. Yeager, Misses Lillie Friel, Hauntie Faber, Linnie Faber, Cleona Morgan, Mollie Hogsett, Nina Aldridge, Anna May Cee; J. H. Lantz, G. C. Poling, H. J. Poling, D. A. Tharp, A. W. Hill, T. A. Bruffey and O. C. Taylor, (col).

Those who led the discussion on the subjects annexed to their names were: T A Bruffey, How can we make clear to the pupil the use of the Participle and the Infinitive; J H McCarty, Spelling, How much to teach and how to teach it; O C Taylor (col) How to prevent tardiness; Mrs Yeager, What ought we to expect of pupils of the seventh grade so far as the fundamental principles are concerned? Miss Lillie Friel, What is gained by teaching drawing in the graded and country schools? G C Poling, The social side of the teacher; H J Poling, The aim of the Recitation; Miss Cleona Morgan, How to secure class attention; Mrs Mann, The teaching of diacritical marks; Miss Hauntie Faber, Are we giving enough attention to writing and spelling? Miss Linnie Faber, How can parents be shown their obligation to send their children to school? D A Tharp, Agriculture, (elementary) How to teach it. All joined freely in the discussion which rendered the meeting very interesting and profitable.

Our Secretary of the Board of Education honored the meeting with his presence and did some pleasant work for the teachers in his official capacity.
Superintendent Grimes made a short address on the subject of Free School Diplomas, which was followed by a very earnest appeal from Mrs Rella Yeager to the teachers to adopt plans to free our boys from the cigarette habit.
After adopting a motion for the chairman to assign work at a later date for the next meeting the session adjourned to meet at Academy Saturday February 12, 1910, at 1:15 o'clock p. m.

J. H. McCARTY, Secretary.

Report of the Clover Lick school for month ending January 21. Number enrolled this month 33; average daily attendance 16. Those neither absent nor tardy were Homer Painter, McClintic Slavin, Homer Slavin, James Miller, Lacy Slavin and Charley Miller. A great deal of interest has been shown this month not only in regular attendance, but in the good results that have been accomplished as well. Two more school months remain and kindly ask the parents to assist me in any way possible to make these two our banner months.

L. B. BUMGARDNER, Teacher.

Report of Stony Bottom school for fourth month, ending January 21. Number enrolled 41. Average daily attendance 30. Those neither absent nor tardy Vaughn Geiger, Maude Geiger, Orace Lytton, Vergie Lytton, Trudie Shinnberry and Lucy Townsend. District Supt. Dunkle visited us again this month. Everything is getting on nicely.

O. M. POWELL, Teacher.

If you have timber lands which you wish to sell write Offett & Lakin, Charleston, W. Va., giving full description of same together with lowest price. Tracts of 3,000 acres or more wanted, though smaller tracts will be considered where adjoining tracts can be bought at a reasonable price. Tracts must be in fee with title perfect. Distance from railroad no particular objection as the are wanted for investment and not for immediate operation.

WANTED:—To buy a second-hand two saw trimmer and a two or three saw edger.

PARIS & WILLIAMS, Marlinton, W. Va.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

How Lincoln Won James Gordon Bennett's Support.

By E. J. EDWARDS.
The following hitherto unpublished anecdote, related to me by one who was a lifelong friend of Thurlow Weed, illustrates Lincoln's supreme gift as a politician in the best meaning of the term.

In the darkest days of the civil war, when there had been severe and continued reverses to the union army, when it was known to Mr. Lincoln that France and England were contemplating interference, or, at least, the raising of the blockade, and when Secretary of the Treasury Chase was trying to establish a satisfactory currency system, the New York Herald, in an earnest, not unkindly, but severely critical way, reproached the administration at Washington. At that time the Herald was regarded in Europe as the leading American newspaper, and because of this fact the position taken by the founder of the Herald, James Gordon Bennett, gave Mr. Lincoln serious concern. He was anxious to obtain the support of, and to put an end to criticism by, the Herald. He did it by one master stroke of tact, skillful diplomacy and an intuitive understanding of the character of Mr. Bennett.

Late one afternoon Thurlow Weed, the master politician of New York state, called by appointment upon James Gordon Bennett at his beautiful country place, as it then was, on the upper end of Manhattan Island.

The two great journalists strolled for an hour or so through the beautiful grounds and national park that was a part of Mr. Bennett's country estate. They talked of men and events for a while, and also of the growth of New York city, which, Mr. Bennett said, would ultimately convert the upper end of Manhattan Island, then a forest, into a residence district.

At last Mr. Weed said—and I am repeating the words as they were told to me by Mr. Weed's friend: "Mr. Bennett, I have recently seen President Lincoln. He is greatly disturbed about the situation in France. You know, of course, that Louis Napoleon was just prevented; and by fortunate accident, from recognizing the southern confederacy, or, at least, from declaring that France would attempt to lift our blockade?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bennett, "I know about that. I know the part you had in it, and what signal service you were able to give to the United States at that time. Tell me more about it."

Thereupon Mr. Weed narrated to Mr. Bennett the extraordinary circumstances which made it possible for him to prevent Louis Napoleon from declaring it to be France's purpose to raise the union blockade of the confederate ports. Mr. Bennett was deeply interested in this secret history. Concluding his narrative, Mr. Weed continued:

"Now, Mr. Bennett, the situation remains critical in France. President Lincoln is very anxious that we shall be represented at Paris by a minister who understands the French people—one for whom Louis Napoleon has cordial feeling—and at the same time by a man who is a conspicuous and influential American citizen. President Lincoln has asked me to put myself into communication with you to say to you that if you will accept the post of minister to France he will gladly nominate you for that office, feeling that your service there would be of the highest value to the United States."

Equally delighted and surprised at the unexpected turn of affairs, Mr. Bennett expressed his high appreciation of the distinguished honor that Mr. Lincoln proposed to confer on him, adding that for him it was a greater honor to have been thought of by the president in this connection than any he could obtain by actually filling the French mission. But it seemed to him that he and the Herald would be of greater service to the union were he to remain in this country in immediate touch each day with his newspaper. He therefore was sure that he ought to instruct Mr. Weed to say to the president that, while he highly appreciated the honor, yet he believed his post of duty was at home. After this interview President Lincoln and his administration had no more cordial or valuable supporter than James Gordon Bennett.

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The Man from Missouri.
Senator Thomas P. Gore, the blind orator from Oklahoma, has a fund of funny stories which he weaves into his addresses. At Tremont Temple, Boston, the other night, when the eloquent senator made a remarkable address to a great audience, he included a beautiful tribute to womankind. At the end of the eulogy the senator remarked that speaking of women always reminded him how near he came to making a mistake on that score when campaigning for senator in Oklahoma. "At a meeting one night," the senator said, "I was handing out pretty good, telling of the heavenly virtues of womanhood, and at the end of my remarks on the subject a man, evidently from Missouri, got up in the back of the hall and said: 'Show me.' Maybe I didn't tell him a few things."

Compulsory Self-Denial.
"So you think there is good in everything."
"Yes, sir," said the ready-made philosopher.
"How about those hellish mining stocks I bought?"
"They have improved your habits. Nothing stimulates personal economy like bad investments."